

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.
ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
Of Cumberland County.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
SAMUEL J. PIERSON,
Of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

THE EDITOR HAS NOT YET RETURNED.

THE DISCUSSION.

Announced for last Tuesday afternoon, was commenced at half past three o'clock. Col. PERSON led off in a speech of about an hour and a half. He grounded his remarks upon the principles of the Democratic party as they have been maintained from the formation of the constitution up to the present day. His speech was well worthy of the occasion upon which it was delivered; and was commensurate to the Democratic party in having selected a standard-bearer of their party, who is capable of expounding their doctrines in so able a manner as Col. PERSON does. After having explained the principles of the party, of which he is the representative on the present occasion—principles which have been cherished and upheld by the Democracy of the country from the foundation of the Republic to the present day, Col. PERSON read remarks from Whig papers of N. Carolina, and from Whig speeches in Congress, in order to show the inconsistency of the Whigs of the South in their support of Gen. SCOTT. He also showed that the Whig party had abandoned all their old issues of national politics. His speech was one of argument, deep, sound, hard-fisted argument, if we may be allowed the expression, every word of which told as it was uttered. We wish we could print it. After paying a high compliment to the character of our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, Col. PERSON concluded by introducing to the audience JAS. BANKS, Esq., of Cumberland county, who replied in a speech of about the same length of time that had been occupied by Col. PERSON. Mr. BANKS is evidently a fluent and humorous speaker; but when it came to principles, he, in good faith to his party, was lacking. His party had no principles to contend for, and of course he had to get over the dilemma in the best manner he could, and lunched off in an eulogy upon the hero of Lundy's Lane, Chapultepec, &c., &c., not forgetting to pay a high tribute of merit to the character of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency; but not the first argument advanced by Col. PERSON did he answer, or scarcely touched. The discussion was carried on in a spirit which we should like to see in all political debates of the kind. It was honorable to both gentlemen. Mr. BANKS having concluded at about half-past six, the audience adjourned to meet again at the Court House at half-past seven, when the discussion was continued. Col. PERSON opening with a rejoinder. In his first speech, Col. PERSON had merely set forth the principles of his party as we have stated above; and showing that the Whigs had abandoned all their old issues. None of his arguments having been answered or met, he in a most happy manner, refuted the charges promulgated against Gen. PIERCE, and the Democratic party generally.—His remarks were highly eloquent during the greater portion of his rejoinder, which lasted about two hours. Col. PERSON having concluded, Mr. BANKS again replied, in an eulogy on Scott and Graham. He wound up by stating that the Whig party had been charged with abandoning their principles. That they had given up the idea of a United States Bank, a Protective Tariff, &c., &c., and their opposition to the Independent Treasury system. He granted they had, and they were right in so doing, because the people had repeatedly pronounced their verdict in opposition to the policy of the Whig party in regard to these measures; and as good Whigs, they did abandon such issues. If they had not done, they might have been justly charged with "refractory" to their principles. But when Mr. B. came to the Sub-Treasury, there he found something to complain of. How was the Sub-Treasury law fulfilled? Where was the money kept? That was the rub. In the banks, or where? This charge was met by a friend of the Collector here, who knew how the matter stood, by simply stating that Mr. Moore kept the Government's money where he is bound by law to keep it—in the vaults prepared for it in the Custom House. So even opposition to that Democratic measure was given up, and the discussion concluded at 11 o'clock at night, when the large audience that had assembled to hear the same, returned to their homes in the best of humor and good feelings towards each other, and all, no doubt, highly pleased with the manner in which it was conducted.

Bear in mind that James Banks, Esq., Whig Sub-Elector, in the political discussion in this town on the 14th inst., distinctly stated that Gen. PIERCE had been charged by some of his party with *betraying* the Fugitive Slave law, but that he made no such charge. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He knew that Franklin Pierce had manfully defended that law in his own State, and that he gave him credit for so doing. He went further. He was not going to charge Gen. PIERCE with being an abolitionist. He made no such charge. This is the substance of what Mr. Banks said relative to charges of this nature brought against Gen. PIERCE. We do not pretend to give the precise words. These admissions have been made by the Whig Sub-Elector for this district, and we accord to him all candor in making them. We believe he was sincere in so doing.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Agreeably to previous notice, a Pierce and King Club for the county of New Hanover, was organized last Tuesday night, but owing to the continuation of the discussion between Col. PERSON, the Democratic Elector, and JAS. BANKS, Esq., sub-electors for the Whig party, no further business than the appointment of officers, was transacted. The proceedings will be found in another place of this paper. We were pleased to see our young and talented friend ELI W. HALL, Esq., called on to preside over the deliberations of the Club. We are confident of his ability, and we are well assured of his disposition to battle manfully in the cause of the party to which he is attached. He will do honor to the position to which he has been called.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamship *Humboldt*, arrived at New York on Monday last, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. The Cotton market was quiet, but firm. The Corn market was also quiet. The weather for harvesting had been favorable, and the damage sustained to the crop was less than had

Col. PERSON, the Democratic elector for this district, will address the people of Sampson county, at Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of this month, September. He will also address the people of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on Thursday the 28th of September. We want everybody, that can, to be present, to hear Col. P. explain, in his plain easy manner, the principles of the Democratic party. There is none of the bombast about him, but old fashioned, plain, sound, common sense logic, such as every man of reason likes to listen to, will be heard from the Democratic elector for this district. We presume that either Mr. Winslow, the whig elector, or some of the whig sub-electors, will take part in the discussions.

We had the pleasure on Saturday last, of shaking the hand of our worthy Representative in Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM S. ASKE, whose heart is as big as need be, and as warm as it is large. We were really pleased to find him in the enjoyment of most excellent health, after having been assiduously confined to the duties of a nine months' session of Congress, in which he has rendered most efficient service to the nation, not forgetting, at the same time, his own immediate constituency, to whom he has ever been most attentive, whenever his services have been asked for by them.

New Hanover County Court has been in session this week, Justice J. T. MILLER, presiding. We hear of nothing of importance that has taken place. E. D. HALL, Esq., our new Sheriff, duly qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office on Tuesday.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship *Niagara*, has arrived at Halifax from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst. The weather continued favorable for agricultural purposes. Money was easy—the bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £21,500,000 sterling.—The fishery excitement had subsided, and little or nothing said about the matter. The cholera had made its appearance in Germany. The French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome. We see nothing else of interest. The markets will be found under our commercial head. Turpentine was considered a shade higher.

MAINE ELECTION.

An election took place in this State a few days since for Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature. The returns, so far as they have reached us indicate the defeat of Gov. HERBARD, before the people. The Legislature, however, is Democratic, which will secure his re-election. Three Democrats and three Whigs are reported to have been elected to Congress.

Maine has seven representatives in the present Congress, five of whom are Democrats, and two Whigs. In the next Congress, under the new apportionment, she is entitled to but six, and the present election is of importance to the new districting of the State. There will be a large majority in the Legislature in favor of the Liquor Law, upon which question the election was chiefly conducted. National politics appears to have had but little to do with the result.

BILLY BOWLEGS.

Gen. Luther Blake, having in charge Billy Bowlegs, and six others of the Seminole and Arkansas Indians, and a negro man, who appears to be interpreter for them, arrived in the boat last Monday from Charleston on their way to Washington City. They go to Washington as delegates from their tribes on business connected with their removal from Florida. They stopped at the Carolina Hotel, where a number of our citizens paid them a visit. Billy speaks English fluently, and is, we believe, a man of considerable intelligence. The delegation is composed of Holotu Mica, or Billy Bowlegs; Tusatha Emathla; Neore Emathla; Choote Tustenague; from Fort Myers, and John Jumper and Lurparker Yohola, from Arkansas, and Abraham, a negro, interpreter.

Some of the Southern Scott Whig papers are trying to get up a terrible to do about Gen. PIERCE's vote against a bill allowing one Mr. Brooke to carry two negro slaves into the District of Columbia, in 1834. It appears that the laws of Maryland extend over the District of Columbia, and that a law of said State prohibits, or prohibited at the time, the carrying of slaves into that State, and of course the District of Columbia included. Gen. PIERCE voted against the bill for the reason that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner, in or out of said District. If Congress has a right to say slaves shall be carried into the District, it has the right to abolish slavery within the same. We presume no Southern Whig can be found to concede to Congress such power.

This is about a fair sample of the charges brought against Gen. PIERCE.

VERMONT ELECTION.—As might have been expected, Vermont has elected a Whig Governor, and a Whig Legislature. The Democratic vote, however, was increased upwards of 4,500, while the Whig vote increased only 429 in 128 towns. Vermont has all along been conceded to SCOTT, and he may possibly carry that State in November. His chances, however, look somewhat gloomy.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship *Europa* arrived at New York on the 10th inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 28th ult. She brings 117 passengers, but no news of interest. Cotton was in improved demand, and sales of about 28,000 bales at steady prices. Breadstuffs had assumed a dull tone, in consequence of the favorable weather.

The London Times has a leader in favor of withdrawing the grants to both the Canada and Collins line of steamers, thus throwing open the champion ships of the Atlantic to free competition.

Mr. Webster's letter in relation to the Lobos Islands has excited unfavorable comments. Labored articles are published to show that these islands belong to Peru, and consequently the revenue from them should be appropriated to liquidate the claims of English bondholders. Satisfactory evidence is produced that the islands were surveyed for the King of Spain in 1735, and laid down in a map published in Madrid in 1748, and in London in 1772. In the Geographical Dictionary of the kingdom of Peru, published at Madrid, 1787, the islands were laid down as within the Viceroyalty.

VERMONT ELECTION.—MONTPELIER, Sept. 14.—Returns from 218 towns show that there has been no choice of Governor by the people. Fairbanks, whig, will however be elected by the Legislature.—The Senate stands, Whigs 25, opposition 5; House, Whigs 96, Democrats and free-soilers 83.

HALE has accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the Free Soil party. The Herald will now, probably, know who *Giddings* supports for President.

THE "MARINE." (JAMES P. POWELL, commander,) is the name of a new schooner which the proprietors have lately placed upon the Powell line of packets between this port and New York. The *Marine* is handsomely fitted out with a commodious cabin, and good accommodations generally, for passengers. Her length is 120 feet 8 inches, breadth 30 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 10 feet 7 inches, and

More Tall Corn and Some Cotton.—Mr. James M. Middleton brought to our office a few days since several tall specimens of Corn raised on different plantations in Duplin county. One stalk taken from the farm of Mr. Jacob Wells, Jr., measures 10 feet 6 inches to the ear, and 16 feet 9 inches in height; one from Mr. Royal Carlton's, 16 feet 7 inches in height, and one from Mr. Lewis Bass's measuring 10 feet 7 inches to the ear. Mr. M. also informed us that Mr. James B. Monk has a stalk on his farm in the same county, which measured 74 inches round, and that one ear weighed 30 ounces. Mr. James H. Murphy informs us that he has measured several stalks on his farm on Upper Black River, New Hanover county, which may be considered a pretty fair specimen. One, he mentions in particular, measures 16 feet 4 inches in height, and has three well filled ears upon it.

Col. Wm. S. Larkins and others were telling us a day or two ago of some tall Corn up on Long Creek; not noting it down at the time we have forgotten its precise height, but from our recollection we think it beats any we have yet mentioned.

We learn further that Gen. Hill, of Duplin county, has a stalk of Cotton on his farm in said county, which has upon it four hundred and forty seven bolls. From the specimens of corn sent in to us, and from all the information we can obtain, we are led to believe that the corn crop of North Carolina will yield largely the present season. It really seems that everybody is trying to do everything possible to excel his neighbors in the improvement of their farms. It affords us the utmost pleasure to notice the spirit prevailing throughout the country in this particular. We hope the improvement in the mode of farming will continue to go on. Once the thing gets a proper start, there will be no stop to it. This is what we want to see. Every county in the State should have its agricultural society, as we doubt not every county will have, in the course of a few years. We understand that an effort will be made to get up one in New Hanover county some time this fall. With our whole heart we wish it may be successful. If there is any one thing we feel more interest in than another, it is agriculture; and it is with the utmost pleasure we take every occasion in our power to push improvements in the mode of farming on as fast as possible, by devoting what little space we can to that subject.

The Tribune, the Scott and Seward organ in New York, says that "every description of fabrics which a poor man or woman would be likely to buy is far cheaper than it was sixty, fifty or even thirty years ago. No hired girl previous to 1820 could afford to wear such clothes as are now possessed by nearly every woman working for wages in New England," and that their wages are nearly double what they were 30 years ago. The Tribune Editor, notwithstanding he is forced to admit the above facts, advocates a protective tariff, as one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and of course the election of Gen. SCOTT to the Presidency.

The official vote for Governor appears in the Raleigh Standard of the 15th inst. We shall publish it in our next issue. Gov. Reid's majority is 5,491.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

In the discussion that took place last Tuesday evening, at the Court-house, the Democratic party must have felt a high gratification. I had never heard Col. PERSON address a public meeting before. But most surely, if the whigs desire to repeat these "gentle passes of arms" against our champion of yesterday, it behooves them to select the most polished and ablest lance in their boasted ranks to enter the lists, or defeat is inevitable. It is one thing to tell a few good jokes, and keep an assembly entertained by plebeian repartee, and adroit turns of speech. It is quite another sort of thing to deliver an *Oration*, the merits of which delight us in logical arrangement and rhetorical skill.—We hesitate not to say that Col. PERSON's speech was of this latter sort. His party would feel proud to see this effort of eloquence, refined, manly, true eloquence, in print; just as it passed the orator's lips, with no line, sentence, word, or syllable added or erased. It would present a sample of purity and matchless gracefulness of style, only on a par with the speaker's urbane, scrupulously polite manner and bearing to his adversaries in the delivery of it.

"Thereunto he could idly and make a thing."
"There was no right could pinch at his writing." Of this our modern "Pass of arms at Ashby de la Zouch" we wish our friends, the whigs, many happy returns.

A LOOKER ON.

For the Journal.

In accordance with previous notice the Democrats of New Hanover county assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming a Pierce and King Club, when—

On motion of ELI W. HALL, Mr. S. D. Wallace was called to the chair, temporarily, and John L. Holmes, appointed secretary.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to report resolutions for the organization of such Club; whereupon the chair appointed Daniel S. Sanders, Dan C. Dickson and ELI W. HALL. The committee having retired for a few minutes, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are upon the eve of an exciting election in the issue of which is involved the permanency of Democratic principles and the stability of the Union, pending now as we believe upon the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING; and whereas, further party organization is highly conducive to success—therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that we the citizens of the county of New Hanover should form a Pierce and King Club for the campaign.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Club shall have as its officers, one President, 25 Vice Presidents, four Secretaries, a Treasurer, a committee of correspondence, and an Executive Committee.—the members of which Committee shall also act as a Committee of Finance; and whose further duty shall be to provide speakers to address each meeting; and generally to exercise control over all matters not herein provided for.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of the Club shall appoint seven members on the Executive Committee, and six on the Committee of Correspondence.

4. *Resolved*, That the regular meetings of this Club shall be held on the first and third Friday Evenings of each month; but that the President may at any time convene the Club when in his judgment it shall be deemed expedient.

The following officers were duly elected:

VICE PRESIDENTS—Owen Fennell, Wm. N. Peden, Dr. Wm. J. Price, Jas. C. Borden, John C. Wood, A. J. Crady, J. I. Bryan, John Smith, N. Dicksey, P. M. Walker, H. P. Russell, A. T. McCallum, James Garrison, David McIntire, James R. Howard, N. N. Nixon, Wm. A. Berry, D. A. Lamont, James Kerr, Dr. Robert H. Tate, B. F. Koonce, John D. Powers, J. G. Pickett, D. S. Sanders, Wm. S. Anderson.

SECRETARIES—David E. Bunting, James I. McCullum, N. F. Waddill, Wm. B. Price.

TREASURER—Wm. B. Jones.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Miles Costin, Wm. C. Bottencourt, R. B. Wood, Daniel Dickson, Thos. H. Lane, Thomas H. Williams, S. D. Wallace, S. R. Bunting.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE—Robt. Strange, Jr., ELI W. HALL, S. J. Person, T. M. Gardner, M. B. Smith, James Fulton.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq., ELI W. HALL was elected President of the Club.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

New Port, R. I., Sept. 11th, 1852.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

"The season" at this place has nearly terminated, though there are still here many of our Southern friends—especially those who reside in the cottages. We think the next two months the most delightful portion of the year at this place; but those who come here for "fun" and gaiety, begin to leave by the first of September, and by the 15th are all away. There has been an unusually large number of visitors here this season, more than ever before, I am informed; and a great deal of visiting the *White Mountains* from here.

Many political gentlemen from the South have no doubt found it an agreeable town this summer, who did not think much about it before. Gen'l PIERCE resides, as we all know, at Concord, and that being a very convenient resting place for a day or two, no doubt many have availed themselves of the opportunity to call upon him and learn his opinions upon the great issues of the day.

I learn from many Southern Whigs who were lukewarm as to Scott, but had no idea of voting the Democratic ticket, have come, from an interview with Gen. PIERCE, fully resolved to support him for the Presidency. Of this number is Hon. Mr. Lyons, of Virginia. He went to Hillsborough, and heard the speeches, and saw the doings there, on the 10th August; and while in Concord, on his return to Boston, he met an officer of the Army, a friend of his, and native of Virginia, who invited him to go and call on Gen'l Pierce, to which he finally assented.—He told the officer referred to that he could not vote for Gen. SCOTT, and of course he could not vote the Democratic ticket; for he had been a Whig always. He was pleased to hear such just views upon the slavery question expressed by all the Democratic speakers at Hillsborough; but for himself, he should remain quiet, and take no part in the canvass.—However, he would like to see General PIERCE, and they called, and Mr. Lyons remained some time with the General; and had a long conversation upon the questions of the day. The General being a gentleman who has no principles to conceal, but converses freely with all who choose to approach him; giving the views that he had on all occasions entertained as well as maintained, since he has been a public man; he inspired Mr. Lyons with such high opinions of his sincerity and patriotism, that he declared in Boston, a day or two after the interview, that he should support PIERCE; and he should, when he returned home, publish his views in accordance with this declaration.

The fact is, no Southern gentleman who cares a fig for the security of Southern institutions, and the preservation of the Union, but must give a decided preference to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I am, as you know, not a partisan. I am and always hope to be, a Democrat. I know Gen'l PIERCE, and I am well acquainted with his opinions and political principles; and it seems to me to be the most ridiculous and amusing piece of "humbug" I ever knew, to attempt to make him out a free-soiler or abolitionist. The next thing to it in absurdity, would be to prove that he had always been a Whig—high Tariff and Bank man.

The General says himself, often, that the only personal enemies he has, are free-soilers and abolitionists; and the reason is clear—he has always pursued them with marked hostility; for, as he says, "they are traitors to the Constitution and the Union."

To put at rest forever the infamous slander of the New Boston speech, with all just men, who desire the truth, you need only state the facts in reference to General PIERCE's agency in throwing overboard the Democratic candidate for Governor, two years ago, because it was found, after his nomination, that he had been writing to the free-soilers, *favoring their views*, to get their votes. PIERCE, who had twice or thrice refused the nomination himself, took the step in favor of a new State Convention for a re-nomination. It was called, and a new man nominated in place of Atwood—only three or four votes being given for him.

If any thing more is required to show the soundness of the Democratic party of New Hampshire, and of Gen. PIERCE on the compromise question, I would like to have it pointed out to me.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any well-informed man on this subject; and the weakness of attack is shown by the small abuse that is resorted to by many Whig papers for the want of real objections. Why don't they combat his principles if they are not sound? No harm will be done. The people will decide the matter about the 22nd of November to our satisfaction.

Mr. Webster's friends should certainly do him the honor to show how badly he has been treated. I think they will throw a large vote in Massachusetts.

Yours very sincerely,

Military Meeting.

The second public meeting of the friends and subscribers to a military organization of the citizens of Wilmington, was held at the Court House, on Friday evening last.

Wm. C. Howard, Esq., of the company, on motion, took the chair, and Mr. D. E. Bunting was requested to act as secretary. A full majority of all the members being in attendance, the Committee upon By-Laws, through their chairman, reported the following CONSTITUTION and By-Laws, for the government of the Company:

ART. I. This Association resolves itself into an Independent Company; it shall be called the "Wilmington Protectors;"—besides the usual officers, there shall be elected a Secretary and Treasurer.

The tactics, uniform, arms and equipments shall be the same as are now used in the U. S. Army.

2. A majority of all the members shall be the quorum; a majority of the quorum may transact ordinary business.

3. The Roll shall be called within twenty minutes of the time fixed for parade, or other meeting.

5. New members may be admitted upon application in writing, through the Secretary, and upon signing the Constitution; but no new member shall be admitted without the assent of three-fourths of the members present, when the application is made.

6. All officers shall be elected by ballot; they shall hold their appointments twelve months from the date of their respective commissions or warrants.

7. The Anniversary shall be celebrated on the first Saturday of November, in each year.

8. The Company shall parade at least once in every two months, but the Captain may order them out oftener if necessary.

9. Fines shall be imposed by Court Martial, and after written notice only. Absence from parade and other duties of Company duty, shall be fined not more than four dollars, unless the delinquent be an officer, when the Court may fine him eight dollars or less, in their discretion.

10. Any member may be expelled for improper conduct in the Company or elsewhere; but no member shall be expelled without written notice and a trial, and the vote of a majority of all the members.

11. This Constitution may be altered by the vote of three-fourths of the Company; but no amendment shall be considered, which shall not have been read at two successive meetings previous to that at which the vote is taken.

12. Upon written charges being preferred against any officer under the grade of Lieutenant or soldier, or upon other occasions, the Commander of the Company shall summon a Court Martial to hear and determine the same, subject to the tenth article.

13. Any member may resign by letter, and upon the forfeiture of his uniform, and the payment of ten dollars.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Ch'n.
JOHN S. JAMES,
WM. H. KING,
W. C. HOWARD.

An election was then held for Secretary and Treasurer, when Mr. John J. Conoley, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly chosen.

Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to communicate to the Town Authorities a copy of these By-Laws; to inform them of the objects of the Association, and to ask their aid in the purchase of uniforms, and the erection of a Military Hall.

Ordered, That Messrs. Cantwell, Gillespie and Read, be a committee to confer with the officers of the other proposed military companies in this town, and other parties, upon the subject of the uniform, and to ascertain and report the probable cost of the same.

Ordered, That the Secretary be a committee to procure copies of Scott's Tactics, and other necessary books, for the use of the company.

The Company and spectators were then addressed at some length by Capt. Howard.

No further business appearing, on motion the meeting adjourned.

D. E. BUNTING, Sec'y.

ORDER NO. 1. PROTECTORS' HEAD QUARTERS, 10th September, 1852.

1. The Company will meet for inspection and drill at the Town Commissioners Hall, Wednesday night the 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock.

2. The 1st Sergeant will call the roll as provided in the Constitution. He will report all defaulters to the next Company Court Martial.

3. The By-Laws will be left open for signature at the Store of Mr. Conoley, Market street, until the time of meeting.

By order of Captain.

J. W. B. BENTLEY, 1st Sgt.

The growing importance of education and wealth, has given an appearance. It has been given up a volunteer, which will number over twenty.

town like Wilmington should not be delinquent in military force, for there are glorious associations connected with our struggles when but a Colony; that would never cause a blush to mantle the cheek of a Wilmingtonian. The names of HARRIS, ASKE, WILLIAMS and others, are inscribed upon the hearts of true patriots of this "Old North State"; and the memory of such men will ever be cherished, and no true son of our soil will ever prove recreant to the principles felt in their souls, and instilled by them during our struggle for independence in the souls of their fellow-citizens. No trembling of alarm, and no apparent danger may be near; but yet, it would not be considered unwise to act up to the old adage: "in time of peace prepare for war."

The howlings of fanatics and other bigoted attitudes pretended to be assumed by foreign nations, pass off like sheet lightning—a flash without a noise or danger; yet nevertheless, it would not be unwise to assume an attitude of defence for self-protection. Our citizens, I am proud to see, have assumed such an attitude; and in this short article, it would be certainly invidious to withhold the merit so justly due to our German adopted citizens, who, in a noble spirit of imitation, have also formed an exclusive corps, patriotic and feeling, and acting for the protection of our town, as well as to induce to a military organization. May success attend their efforts, and a unanimity prevail in their military organization.

A CITIZEN.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

Daniel Webster.

Mangum, a forty-second rate statesman from No. Carolina, held forth in the Senate the other day:

"Mr. Mangum said, there were doubtless sometimes petty, paltry things done in the departments. Very recently, a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the government of the Whig party—he meant the Secretary of State—unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could affect it, which was to but little extent, and would be but little longer to any extent."

We observe, too, a long article in the New York Tribune, criticising and disparaging the "great ex-ponent." It is not the first time the "God like" has been read out of good company. He would not desert John Tyler at the bidding of party, and the whole kennel set upon him for this act of disloyalty to the wireworkers.

Don't take on so, you small potatoes. Webster is one of our historical characters. He has never been a "successful military man," and we don't know that he ever wore a cap and feathers, but he has made a good deal of fuss in his day without the feathers, and posterity will have something to say about him which will be but slightly affected by what that assembly of factious at Baltimore, called a whigian national convention did. In short, Daniel is one of the finished men of the day. The rest of his life is pretty much his own, and he may well look down upon such vapid attacks from such sources, with cool indifference. Webster has his merits and his faults. The data upon which an estimate of his character will be made hereafter, are all furnished. It is not likely that his final verdict will be changed by anything yet to come.

Here is another sin of Daniel's which has just met our eye:

The Texas Monument, (Lagrange) of the 11th inst., says:

"The Naacogoches Chronicle, and San Antonio Ledger, have been selected by the State Department at Washington, to publish the laws of Congress of Texas. Rather odd that the whig papers in this State did not get the job."

The Monument probably has not remarked that the whig papers of Texas are supporting Scott and Graham—N. Y. Tribune.

These Scottites forget that they have left Webster. He has not left them. There is a great question on hand which concerns the destiny of this Union. Fillmore and Webster formed their judgment upon it in 1850, and decided upon their course. For th's they were set upon by a powerful organization at the North in the Whig party. They thought it a matter of paramount importance, and made proscription by proscription. Fillmore displaced from office under the federal government, those who denounced its laws, and scorned the obligations of the constitution. Well done, said the whole South; well done, said the national men everywhere. But ah, the struggle comes. These higher law men are not to be disposed of. They assembled at Baltimore a formidable host. They determined to assert their position and be avenged on the man who dared to proscribe them and their friends. They had the skill and the numbers and they prevailed.

The great issue upon which Fillmore and Webster had staked their political fortunes, was *unanimously* endorsed; those who made it were defeated. Now what have Fillmore and Webster to do? Webster knows how the matter stands. He knows what sort of struggle is going on at the North. If those who opposed his policy are to have power and position, and his friends are to fall under the ban, his policy must perish. He knows this; and he has decided. In other hands, what has been done, he would nominally remain, but what will be done hereafter? What will become of the Union, when Seward, Greeley, Weed, Foss, Tuck, Johnston, Jessup & Co., shall control the organization and policy of the government? Don't complain of Webster, gentlemen; he is not belonging to your crowd now. He is disposed of. You may pretend that his principles are safe, but you have repudiated his means of sustaining them. Instead of giving position to those who sustained these principles, you have given it to their opponents. Webster foresees the end, will not sanction the beginning. Whether he is disinterested or not, he has some regard for his posthumous fame, and when the consequences of Scott's election are deplorable, as he knows they will be, he intends that posterity shall have it to say: "It was not Webster did it, don't shake your gory locks at him."